One man who thrust his hand into the rising stream of mud suffered a stroke of paralysis. The spot has been visited by hundreds.

THE HELPING HAND OUTSTRETCHED.

MOVEMENTS FOR RELIEF IN BOSTON, PHILADEL-PHIA AND OTHER CITIES. Boston, Feb. 12.—A meeting of citizens was held here to-day in conjunction with the Mayor, and a

nittee was organized to collect subscriptions r the sufferers by the Western floods. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12 .- At the meeting called by the Mayor to take measures to relieve the sufferers by the floods in the West, Joshua L. Bailey, on behalf of the Society for Organizing Charity, stated that at a meeting held last evening the di rectors had appropriated for the benefit of the sufferers by the Western floods \$4,000, that being the sum remaining of a fund raised last spring for similar purpose, which was turned over to the

society after all necessary relief had been given to the sufferers. It was decided to make Messrs. Drexel & Co. treasurers, to open a subscription list, and to leave the matter of distribution to a committee of seven. THE BENEVOLENCE OF THE RATLEGADS.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has contributed \$4,000 for the sufferers by the Western floods, having ordered \$2,000 to be distributed from the Pittsburg office, and \$1,000 each along the line of the Pan Handle and Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago roads.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12 .- Robert Garrett to-day is sued orders for the free transportation of provisions or other donations, on all lines of the Baltimore and Ohio road for the sufferers by the floods in Western rivers. Also the free use of the Baltimore and Ohio telegraph wires for the same purpose.

AN APPEAL TO KNIGHTS OF HONOR. Toledo, Feb. 12.—An appeal has been issued by R. H. Cochrane, Supreme Distator of the Knights of Honor, entitled "Distress Call to all Lodges and Knights of Honor," calling for aid for the suiferers from the floods in the Ohio River and its tributaries, It says aid may be sent by telegraph or otherwise to any of the fellowing named persons, and will be distributed by them in their own neighboring and remote communities to the needy sufferers, "whether remote communities to the needy sufferers, "whether they be of us or not": Colonel Lewis Wilson, Cin-cinnati; O. G. Schofield, Wheeling, W. Va.; Judge Robert J. Breckenridge, Louisville: Judge Okey Johnson, Parkersburg, W. Va.; Thomas E. Richards, Zanesville, Ohio; John B. Ewan, Covington, Ky.; Roseman Gironer, Stenbenville, Ohio; the Rev. Thomas Boyle, Atlegheny, Penu.; W. B. Godfrey, N-w-Albany, Md.

SENDING BOATS TO BELEAGUERED TOWNS. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 .- A telegram from Captain Goodwin, of the Life-Saving Station at Cleveland, says that a life boat crew left Cleveland at 3 o'clock this morning for Covington, Ky., with a surf boat.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12.-Four relief boats have been sent to Pomeroy, Ohio, where the people are camping on the hilltops. Many persons are suffer-ing from the cold,

SENDING POOD, CLOTHING AND MONEY FORWARD CLEVELAND, Feb. 12 .- A meeting of citizens was eld in the Board of Trade rooms to-day, Mayor Farley presiding, to make arrangements to send relief to the sufferers by the floods in the southern part of the State and in West Virginia. A relief committee was appointed and arrangements were made to procure supplies of clothing and provisions, to be forwarded at the earliest possible moment. One thousand dollars was telegraphed to Pomeroy, Ohio, and \$500 to Wheeling. Eight thousand pounds of pilot bread has been ordered to be baked immediately to be sent to different points. PROMPT WORK BY THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The Secretary of War is taking active measures ooking to the immediate relief of the sufferers from the overflow of the Ohio River and its tributaries, in accordance with the act of Congress appropriating \$300,000 for that purpose. Orders were issued to-day for General Amos Beckwith, Assistant Commissary-General, stationed at St. Louis, to proceed at once to Cincinnati, where he will have charge of the distribution of supplies. He will act directly under orders from the

INCREASING HORRORS DOWN STREAM.

THE PERIL OF FLIGHT-WATER RISING RAPIDLY-MORE DEATHS.

LAWRENCEBURG, Ind., Feb. 12.- The situation grows worse and worse. The Mayor for the first time to-day asked for help from abroad. More houses have been lifted from their foundations. People are removing from the second floors and abandoning their goods because they have no place to take them. The current is so swift that boating is dangerous. A family was rescued from a second story yesterday, where the water had reached a depth of four inches.

AURORA, Ind., Feb. 12.-The situation is alarming. The river is rising more rapidly. Three deaths have occurred since yesterday.

JEFFERSON, Ind., Feb. 12.-Nine thousand people have been compelled to move to the second stories. RAILHOAD TRAINS ABANDONED-A DARK OUTLOOK. Louisville, Feb. 12 .- The river rose 8 inches last night, and half an inch an hour to-day. It now stands 42 feet, 8 inches. The weather was clear. warm and bright this morning, but it rained lightly this afternoon. The railroad tracks from Jefferson ville to New-Albany are abandoned. The Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis, the Ohio and Mississippi, and the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago roads transfer by boat from the bridge to New-Albany. The St. Louis Air Line has abandoned its trains. The river is more than 2 feet over last year's rise. The outlook is disheartening. The Kentucky River is rising three-fourth of an inch an hour at Frankfort, with 24 feet in the chan-The weather there is clear.

ONE TOWN NOT MUCH ALARMED. EVANSVILLE, Feb. 12 .- Although the river is rising, there are no fears of an overflow here, as the city front is five feet above last February's rise, and the balance of the city fifteen to twenty feet above. The low plains back of the outside of the city may be submerged, but there is no dauger elsewhere. Much uneasiness is felt at Shawneetown. The news from Wabash is discouraging.

IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 12 .- A heavy fog prevailed nearly all night, making navigation almost impossible. The Texas and St. Lonis Railroad suspended running trains to Cairo this morning, the water being over the track at Bird's Point.

The river here is forty-seven feet high, and rising at the rate of half an inch per hour. Business is going on as usual. St. Louis, Feb. 12.-All trains east of Charleston.

Ma ta l'aire and couthet l'harlasten to Relmont on the Iron Mountain Railway, have been discontinued on account of the high water.

of Ozark was washed away by the flood to-day, against private enterprises. A copy of the pamphlet has and one-fourth of a mile of track is covered with been forwarded to each of the members of the House of Commons and Senate. water. Owing to a ledge-rock giving way, a portion

LOCAL AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

In answer to an appeal from the Mayors of Portsmouth, Pomeroy and Gallipolis, Ohio, a joint committee was appointed yesterday by the New-York Coffee

\$250 I. W. Minfard & Co.
250 Atwood, Lester, Cary &
100 Co.
100 W. MacGregor & Dollas
100 Joseph Aliston Gillett &
100 Brother
100 Joseph S. Case & Co.
100 S. W. Gillespie & Co.
100 I. F. Barr & Co.
50 Arnold, Mackey & Co.
50 H. H. Edwards
50 W. H. Kirklund
Waterbury & Force H. W. Banks & Co..... Charles H. Arnold Barkley & Hasson John O'Donobue & Sons. Historth
iff & Selgsberg.
Ham Thompson, 102
runt-st.
tmainek & Co.
ter, Hawley & Co.
Hame, Chapin & BusCITY RAPID TRANSIT.

WHAT KIND OF ROADS ARE TO BE BUILT.

VIEWS OF THE COMMISSIONERS AND THEIR COUN

SEL-AN ENDLESS PLATFORM. At the meeting of the Rapid Transit Commis ioners yesterday Alfred Speer, of No. 16 Warren-st., pre sented his plan, which consists of fron flanges connected together forming an endless chain on which, he said, there was no difficulty in getting a grip. This arrange ment is attached to an endless train or platform divided into lengths of thirty feet. In connection with this, which is run by stationary engines one or two miles apart, is a transfer platform which runs along with the train at certain points, enabling passengers to get on and off without stopping the train, which may be run

N. B. Adams, of No. 261 Broadway, said that he had some novel features in his plan for a cable-road. In his system there were two narrow slots in the ground, and the tracks were placed below the surface. Andrew Malthy, of No at the rate of thirty miles an hour. 48 Wall-st., was appointed associate counsel to the Board. Several of the commissioners expressed their views in regard to the proposed road. Thomas E. Stewart said: "So far as I can now tell on the cross-town routes there will be cable surface roads. On West-st, the road will be elevated, but the continuation of it on Tenth-ave, will be surface road. The Lexington-ave. road will be on the surface except that part of it between William and Great Jones-sts., which will be elevated. The road from Division st. through Catharine and Southers to South Ferry will be elevated. That from Christo pher-st., through Twelfth and Thirteenth aves. to Seven-ty-second-st., will be elevated. All the rest will be surface roads and all will be operated by cable. This has not been formally decided on, but there is no doubt that the Commissioners favor it. Capitalists have come to us with assurances that they would invest in the enterprise, and I think that the routes laid out and the general facilities given will invite capital to take hold. The Commis sioners will prescribe the time within which the roads must be built. The Lexington-ave, road, I think, should be built first, and in what order the others will be built I The bill seems to be made up of loot from various other

bills on similiar subjects, and some of it is stolen bodily from the partly prepared report of the Committee on Corporation Taxes. The scacme by taxing all corporations on their true value destroys its own usefulness except a on their true value desired in regards railroads. The propositions to blackmail the companies into surrendering their irrepealable contracts are in direct violation of Governor Abbett's suggestions heretofore, and he seems to have made a complete face-about. The whole plan is so violent that it will react, and the rallroad men have reason to be satisfied with it for this reason. By thus forcing the question into partianship the rallroads gain another advantage, and there are those who accuse the Governor of desiring to aid them in just that peculiar way. The bill is undoubted introduced in opposition to the popularity of the Special Committee's meas

ure because a Republican is chairman of the committee and some of its crudenoss is thus explained. Abraham L. Earle said: "I was never more interested in anything in which I was cugaged than in the work of securing better facilities for people of moderate means to reach distant portions of the city for five cents fare. where they can live cheaply, and I am in favor of giving transfers on cross town routes for one or two cents extra. I don't know how we are going to prevent certain things, like the Elevated Railroad people securing things, like the Elevated Railroad people securing the control of the new roads with a view to rendering the workinoperative. Every necessary restriction will be made as far as possible. The corporation getting the franchise should give guarantees that the roads will be built within a reasonable time, that the fare shall be low, that the streets along the routes shall be kept clear, as is done in Chicago, and that the snow shall be removed in winter. I prefer the cable system to any other, but we are not committed to it."

Charles P. Shaw.counsel to the Commissioners, said. "I

Chicago, and that the snow shall be removed in winter. I prefer the cable system to any other, but we are not committed to it."

Charles P. Shaw, counsel to the Commissioners, said: "I see that some criticism is made upon the character of the twenty-seven routes that have been designated by the Rapid Transit Commission and the suggestion is that some of them are in violation of law. One gentleman well versed in the subject said to me 'Since you went so far why didn't you put a line down Broadway!" I succeeded in convincing him that the routes designated by the Commission had been dictated under the pressure of important considerations. The main routes which were to be the axes of the system should be clearly and beyond question within the permission of the Legislature. There can be no doubt that the West-st. and Tenth-ave, route is strictly legal, within every requirement of the Rapid Transit act, and it is considered that one of the greatest necessities of New-York is that route. As to the other main route, in Lexington-ave, that also for every foot of it is strictly within every conceivable objection that can be raised. The Commissioners were embarrassed by the fact that the Rapid Transit act probibited crossings on Broadway and Fifth-ave, below Fifty-infine-st, and Fourth-ave, above Forty-second-st. Hence if the act were to be literally respected there could be no cross-town roads except horse railroads in this city; and the cable roads, with all their reputed merits as auxiliaries to complete a system of inter-mural transit, could not be used. But it seems that the statue and the courts have contemplated the difficulty and established that the transverse routes will be valid up to toe prohibited streets, and on the other side of them, so that passengers may get out of the car with a transfer ticket, until the horse-car companies let up and give us the privilexe to cross and connect with main lines without a break."

A ROAD INSTEAD OF A CANAL.

WHAT THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON COMPANY HAVE IN CONTEMPLATION.

JERVIS, Feb. 12.-Thomas Dickson, President of the Delaware and Hadson Canal Company made a statement a few days since as to the value of th company's canal, and foreshadowing an important change in the methods of its transportation, which has created great surprise along the route of the caual; as it s now regarded more than likely that the business of that region will be entirely revolutionized in the near

Mr. Dickson was a witness in a suit brought by the empany to have the valuation of the canal in the town of Marbletown, Ulster, County, reduced from the amount at which it had been assessed. The canal cost nearly \$60,000 a mile to construct, but Mr. Dickson declares on oath that the caual as a canal has no value, because transportation over it is no longer economical. Change and improvements in railroad building and managemen and improvements in railroad building and management have made transportation by rail possible at much less cost than by the canal, and thus its usefulness has been destroyed. The only value the canal has now, Mr. Dickson says, is in the right of way it commands between Rondout and Honesdale, and its adaptability as a roadbed for all rail transportation between the mines and tidewater. This valuation is placed by the witness at between \$5,000 and \$8,000 a mile, and the company has necemberspisition the abandoning of the canal and the substitution of a railroad. Although it has been rumored from time to time for several years that the company had such a chance under consideration, this is the first official intimation that such is the fact that has been made. The length of the canal is 105 miles. At Honesdale it is connected with the mines by gravity railroad system over the Moosle Mountains.

PRESIDENT OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12 .- The Board of irectors of the Lehigh Vailey Railroad Company held a meeting this afternoon, at which Elisha P. Wilbur, a nephew of the late Asa Packer, was elected president to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Harry E. Packer.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.-The stockholders of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, which is controlled by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, held their annual meeting here to-day. The annual report shows that the balance to the credit of the general ome account at the beginning of the past year was \$91,305. The income for the year was \$639,976, of which \$635,776 was rent payable by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and \$4,199 interest and discount received. Interest on loans, dividends, State tax, dis-count on loans sold and office expenses amounted to \$944,355. A board of managers was elected with Fred-crick Frairy as president.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 12.-The Buffalo, New-York and Philadelphia Railroad Company has notified the State Department that it has increased its indebtedness to \$1,700,000.

Oftawa, Feb. 12.—The Grand Trunk Rail way Company LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 12.—The Little Rock and giving further assistance to the Canada Pacific Railway of Ozark was weeked a weeker for the purpose of investing in

HAVANA, Feb. 7.-Several American capitalists are of the track was carried into the river. A steady largely interested in mines abounding in a sort of liquid raio fell all night and to-day. The Arkansas is rising pitch (chapapote), on the northern coast of the province of rapidly, and to-night the water is higher, than for pure del Rio. Large quantities of the product are now its transportation a railroad is planned along the const through a section having an abundance of chapapote and to connect other large mines by railroad with the port of Mariel. regularly shipped to the United States, and to facilitate

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—The stockholders of the Penn and the Importers and Grocers' Exchanges, consisting of a ylvania Canal Company, the Lykens Valley Coal Company, the Mineral Ratik Kirkland, C. G. Boardman, C. M. Bull and J. C. Russell.

The following amounts have been subscribed:

PHILADELPHIA, F.C. 12.

A Wakenum, E., L. Sellgsberg, H. C. Maddux, W. H. pany, the Susquehanna Coal Company, the Mineral Ratik Kirkland, C. G. Boardman, C. M. Bull and J. C. Russell.

The following amounts have been subscribed: pany, the Susquehanna Coal Company, the Mineral Ratiroad and Mining Company, and the Summit Brushers Hadiroad Company, whom are controlled by the Pennsylvania Kaliroad Company, held annual meetings to-day and elected officers for the ensuing year.

At the annual meeting of the Lackawanna and Pittaburg Railroad Company, yesterday, the former officers and directors were re-elected, with only two changes in the board.

THE DEATH OF MR. KINSELLA.

The funeral of Thomas Kinsella, Editor of home, No. 430 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. The services will be conducted by View. The Brooklyn Engle, will take place this afternoon at his ducted by Vicar General Keegan and the Rev. Edward O'Reilly, of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church. The pall bearers will be Mayor Low, William C. Kings-

ley. Colonel Abner C. Keeney, William Marshall, Colonel William Hester, William M. Van Anden, Andrew McLeau,

William Hester, William M. Van Anden, Andrew Mellean, Colonel John F. Owings, General Henry W. Sloeum, General Beugamin P. Tracy, Edward Rowe, James W. Naughton, Thomas Wilson, William Sullivan, Congressman Feilx Campbell and Richard J. Laior. The burial will be, in Holy Cross Cenedery,

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—The Brooklyn members of the Legislature held a meeting this afternoon for the purpose of taking action on the death of Thomas Kinsells. General Heath presided, Senstor Jacobs offered resolutions of cordolence. After speeches laudatory of the character of Mr. Kinsells by Senator Jacobs and Assemblymen Parrall, Earl, Taylor, Hodges, Kelly and others, the resolutions were unanimously adopted. Senator Kiennan and Assemblymen Britler and Kelly was appointed a committee to attend the Juneral.

NEW-JERSEY CORPORATION TAXES. FEATURES OF A DEMOCRATIC MEASURE.

ISES-LICENSE LAWS. FROM THE REGULAR COERSPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] TRENTON, Feb. 12 .- An important bill, which is understood to be the Democratic corporation tax measure, was presented in the House to-day and referred to the Committee on Railroads and Canals. It is authoritatively stated that it was drawn in conformity with Governor Abbett's inaugural and it is the intention of the mocrats to make a party issue upon it. The bill is voluminous and m its operations will necessarily be some what compileated. It provides, primarily, for a State tax of one-half of one per cent on the value of all corporation property, for State purposes, and for a local tax at full rates upon their real and personal property Valuations are to be fixed by local asserand equalized and adjusted by a State Board for the Equalization of Taxes. From the decision of this board an appeal may be taken. In case any company declines to pay, the State may ap-point a receiver to collect the amount from the com-pany's sources of theome. The "special contract" companies, possessing irrepealable charters, may file their acceptance of this act, but in case they refuse to accede to it the State may enforce its claim, and the act enables the officials to refuse the companies so acting the benefit of the laws, and take other action to force them into an acceptance of the act. The bill has been ordered printed and it is probable that it will be pushed by caucus power, though whether all the Democrats will go into cancus on such a measure as this is regarded as doubtful. The plan has not been thoroughly examined as yet by any of the experis in taxation and it is viewed with doubt unifi. at least, it is more clearly comprehended.

The Assembly after an extended debate passed the bili repealing the somewhat famous Dnnu act of 1882. About that year, John T. Dunn, then Speaker of the House or Assembly, applied to the Supreme Court for admission to the bar, presenting the usual certificate of study. His admission was objected to by political and personal enemies on the ground that he had been a working painter during part of the time of his law studies. Dunn acknowledged that he had supported his family while studying, and the Supreme Court decided that he could not be admitted. The Legislature took the matter up forthwith and passed an act that any unusually qualified person should be admitted to the examination upon the pertificate of five counsellors in good standing. Dunn mediately made the examination so much more stringent that few other persons have been admitted under the Dunn act. Lately, counsellors have been giving the certificate of "unusual qualification" without regard to the worth of the candidate, and in this way the

the certificate of "unusual qualification" without regard to the worth of the candidate, and in this way the operations of the act have been unsatisfactory. The lawyers of the Assembly have diligently lobbled the bill since it failed a week ago, and made some interesting and able arguments in its favor on the floor. It passed by a vote of 33 to 20, and will probably become a law, thus restoring the old order of things.

A bill which passed the Assembly last week, providing that morranged premises should alone be responsible for the mortgage debt, forbidding ants on bond, was indefinitely postponed by the Benate after an animated debate, in which the reduces effects of such a measure were strongly described by Senators Griggs and Youngblood.

The statement of Senator Sewell before the Committee on Corporation Taxes yesterday that New-Jersey exacts nothing for the privilege of forming companies under the liberal corporation acts of the State, is not altogether correct. A year ago the Legislature passed an act providing that, in lieu of the fee of one dollar for a certificate of incorporation previously charged, the corporators should pay the State \$25 for each certificate and informing \$100,000 capital, and 20 cents per thousand dollars for greater amounts, with proportionate rates for renewals, extensions, amendments, etc. The act has not been in force a year yet, but it has produced the remeals extensions, amendments, etc. The act has not been in force a year yet, but it has produced the remeals extensions, amendments, etc. The act has not been in force a year yet, but it has produced the respectable sum of \$25.792.92 up to date, and has also reduced the number of traudalent companies theory of the State if they were required to pay a small sum annually. They are under no supervision whatever, and the freedom of the New-Jersey laws has brought within the State's borders a hare number of companies doing business is nother States. The main office of a company with \$30,000 capital and dofing a large business is in

small boy is its only representative. Its actual work is all done in New-York.

An act last year changed the license laws so as to make a number of innocent inquor sellers in country towns liable to prosecution. An act to relieve them was passed by the Senate this morning and by the Heuse this atternoon, and it now goes to the Governor. In the course of his remarks supporting the measure Senator Coebran alluded toucannely to the case of an unfortunate widow in his county who was in dancer of unjust prosecution. The "widow" must closely affected is said to be Assemblyman Ross, who keeps a hotel at Sparta, sussex Country, and the "Widow Ross" is said to be a possiole topic for early issues of the opposition Sussex Country weekins.

In response to a Scuate resolution, Child Labor Inspector L. T. Fell to-day submitted a report, stating that he had devoted his entire time to the business of inspection. A bill to increase his salary to \$1,800 and to give him two aids at \$1,000 a year each is now before the Senate.

DISTRICT DELEGATES TO CHICAGO.

BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS IN FAVOR OF ELECTING THEM IN THE DISTRICTS.

At the February meeeting of the Kings County Republican General Committee in Brooklyn last evening, State Senator Daggett offered the following resolutions relative to the selection of delegates to the Na-

Whereas, A National Convention has been called by the proper authorities of the Republican party to assemble in Chicago on June 3 next for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates to be voted for at the coming election for President and Vice-President of the United States; and

tion for Prosident and Vice-Fresident of the United States; and Whereas, The last National Committee approved the plan of Congressional district representation and disapproved the action of those States which assumed the right to instruct the delegates of the various Congressional districts; therefore be it Resourced. By the Kings County Republican General Committee, that the eight delegates to be elected to the Chicago Convention from this county shall be chosen in Congressional district conventions, the delegates to such conventions to be elected in the same manner as the delegates to the conventions to nominate candidates for Congress, the primaries for those conventions to be advertised at least one week before they are held.

heid.

Resolved, That the members of the State Central Committee from this county are requested to vote for such a plan for the whole State and vote against any attempt to elect district delegates to the National Convention at the State Convention.

Mr. Daggett supported the resolutions in a vigorous speech. He said he bad come from Albany purposely to advocate them and should return immediately after the meeting. He thought district representation would be the fairest method of getting the will of the people. He noticed that some of the Republicans of the city would noticed that some of the Republicans of the city would have a dinner on Washington's Birthday, and he didn't know but that some of the delegates to the National Convention would be chosen at that time. He objected to any such plan. Kings County would be the first county in the State to act in the matter if these resolutions were adopted, and he hoped it would lead the way. Edwin Packard also advocated the resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted.

The resignation from membership of Supervisor Armstrong of the Eighteenth Ward, who voted against his party in the organization recently of the Board of Supervisors, was accepted.

MISS GERARD'S SPRAINED ANKLE.

The sudden withdrawel of Miss Gerard from the cast of "Confusion," which was being played at the Fifth Avenue Theatre until the beginning of the week, has caused much comment in theatrical circles. It has been rumored for some time that Miss Gerard and her manager, Mr. Stetson, have not been on the best of terms since the failuse of Mr. Coghlan and his supporting company at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. When, therefore, Miss Gerard was announced to be suffering from a sprained ankie and her place was filled by Miss Martinot, there were ominous shrugs and shakes of the head. Miss Gerard's ankie recovered, but she did not resume her part in the cast when the play was removed to the New-York Comedy Theatre, and Mr. Stetson sent her to Bostou, where she is now playing. Cariously enough, however, the state of her ankle appears to have prevented her playing her former part of the charming young wife and she is only able to assume that of the unprepossessing old maid. Mr. Stetson said last night that "she had made a character part of it." He also denied that he had a disagreement of any sort with Miss Gerard, and said the change of paris was due entirely to the injury to her ankle. since the failuse of Mr. Coghian and his supporting com

NOT A NEW HORSE DISEASE,

A dispatch to The Times from Philadelphia yesterday gave what purported to be the particulars of a new horse disease, called anotwina, watch was said to be attacking New-Jersey horses. J. H. Dahlman, the horse dealer, after reading it, said : " This is only another name for spinal meningitis. The symptoms described as nocompanying azotwina are exactly those of spinal menin-Yes, there are cases in New-York right along, all the time. The disease has existed ever since horses ex isted and probably always will exist. It is not contagious. isted and probably always will exist. If is not contagions. It comes generally from horses standing too long without exercise and being fed high. This makes them feverise. Then they get easily heated. When heated the kinneys are affected by a sort of paralysis. It strikes the back almost the first thing, just as kidney troubles do in a man. Then they double up and their nindquarters become uselessly limp, etc. If they reach this stage in the street they may drop dead. No, we have no fears of this thing as a new disease. It is too plainly the old thing, written up new for a sensation."

FINANCIAL MEASURES.

MR. POTTER'S BANKING BILL.

REFUNDING THE BONDED DEBT WITH 21g PER CENT BONDS-SENATOR M'PHERSON'S COINAGE BILL. Washington, Feb. 12 .- At a meeting of the House Committee on Banking and Currency this morning. Mr. Potter, of New-York, gave notice that he proposed to withdraw his two per cent bill and substitute a new funding bill.

Afterward Mr. Potter introduced the bill in the House, and it was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. It provides as follows:

and it was referred to the Cumititee on Ways and Means. It provides as follows:

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to receive at the Treasury any bonds of the United States bearing interest at the rate of three per cent per annum, and to issue in exchange therefor as substitutes an equal amount and number of registered bonds of the United States of the denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and ten thousand dollars, of such form as he may prescribe, and bearing interest at the rate of two and one-half per centum per annum, payable quarterly at the Treasury of the United States. The two and one-half per centum bonds to be issued in exchange for three per centum bonds shall be payable at the pleasure of the United States, and shall be numbered with the same numbers borne by the three per centum bonds for which they are to be issued as substitutes. The Secretary is authorized to issue two and one-half per cent bonds for which they are to be lessed as substitutes. The Secretary is authorized to issue two and one-half per cent bonds for four per cent or four and one-half per cent bonds. The bends issued in place of the 4s to be payable after July 1, 1907, and those issued for the 4lga after September 1, 1891. In the exchange of 2lg per cent bonds for 4s and 4lgs, provided always the moneys on hand and applicable are sufficient, the Secretary is authorized to pay such a sum in each case as shall be equal to the aggregate present worth of the several quarter yearly payments of interest from which the United States is released by such exchange, all interest n ascertaining said present worth being computed at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, re-invested quarter yearly. All the two and one-half per cent bonds and the interest thereon shall be exampt from the payment of all taxes and duties of the United States and from taxation in any form by or under State, muncipal or to be paid to the Treasury of the United States shall be one-quarter of one per cent, the same to be ascertained and

TO SUSPEND THE COINAGE OF STANDARD DOLLARS. The bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Me-Pherson to suspend the coinage of the standard silver dollar and for other purposes provides that the further coinage of the standard silver dollar shall be suspended coinage of the standard silver dollar shall be suspended until January 1886; that the trade dollar shall be received in sums of five dollars and less at a value equal to that of the standard silver dollars and less at a value equal to that of the standard silver dollars at all postal and internal revenue offices of the United States, in exchange for postal and revenue stamps, and shall be immediately sent to the United States. Treasury and there coined into silver bullion; that gold bars manufactured at any United States mint, of a fineness of 900 or above, and having the weight, fineness and gold coin value at the rate of 25 8-10 standard grains to the dollar stamped thereon, shall be legal tender to their full stamped value in payment of public and private obligations, and that silver bars, similarly manufactured and stamped, and of the same degree of fineness, shall also be legal tender. It authorizes the officers of the United States Treasury, and of such Sub-Treasuries as may be festignated by the Secretary of the Treasury, to receive such gold and silver dollars on deposit for such length of time as the depositors certificates for the amount so deposited, provided that the whole amount of such scales so issued shall not exceed \$5,000,000 per month. These certificates are to be stamped and designated, respectively, as gold and silver builton deposit certificates, the denominations to correspond with the ordinary denominations of United States money, and to be redeemable at the option of the holder, the gold certificates in standard silver coin of the United States, at its par value, or in silver bars.

THE MORRILL COINAGE BILL AMENDED. until January 1886; that the trade dollar shall be re-

THE MORRILL COINAGE BILL AMENDED. The Senate Committee on Finance, this morning, disposed of the Morrill Coinage bill by amending the first and second sections and striking out all the remainder of the bill. In this form it was ordered to be reported. The bill now simply authorizes the Director of the Mint, with bill now simply authorizes the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to employ temporarily five persons distinguished in art or in knowledge of coinage and medals, who shall investigate and examine the whole subject of the existing system of coinage with a view to its improvement and greater perfection of execution as to metals, relative value of minor coins and also as to devices, legends and inscriptions. Any person whose designs for any coin shall be adopted is to be paid the sum of \$750 for each design. The Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of State and the Director of the Mint are required to examine the work and the designs approved by the persons thus employed, and make a report thereon to Compress before December 1.

The House to-day transferred the bill for the retirement of the trade dollar from the Committee on Banking to the Committee on Coinage.

THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY BILL. PROVISIONS OF A BILL PASSED BY THE SENATE FOR

A NEW BUILDING. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12,-The bill which passed the Senate to-day (by a vote of 35 to 6) authoring the construction of a building for the accommodation of the Library of Congress, provides for the erection of a firethe Italian Renaissance style of architecture. A Commission is appointed to have charge of the construction, composed of the Secretary of the Interior, the architect of the Capitol extension and the Librarian of Congress, who are authorized to make contracts, etc., and the sum of \$500,000 is appropriated to commence the construction of the building, the money to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Interior. The Commission is authorized to purchase the land necessary at a price not to exceed \$550,000, after securing the written opinion of the Attorney-General in favor of the validity of the title. If the Commission should be unable within the light of the contract of Columbia to have damages assessed for the act to secure the land by purchase within the limit of price prescribed, it shall apply to the Supreme Court of the listrict of Columbia to have damages assessed for the taking of the land in the awarded to them respectively, and possess itself of the land. In case of dispute of title, the money shall be pall into court. The bill further provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall annually report to Congress a detailed statement of all proceedings under the act.

CONTRACTS FOR PRINTING PAPEB.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 .- The Joint Commitee on Public Printing has awarded the contracts for the supply of paper for the Government Printing Office during the ensuing year as follows: For 20,000 reams of printing paper twenty-four by thirty-eight inches, to the Essex Paper Company of Philadelphia, at 6 1-10 cents nearly all of the book paper, A. Balfour, a pound; nearly all of the book paper, A. Balfour, Philadelphia, at 7 3-10 cents a pound; for writing paper, A. Balfour, at an average of 7 5-10 cents a pound, and the Holyoke Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass., at 7 3-10 cents; cover paper, Tilleston & Hellinsworth, Boston, at 8 cents a pound. Instructions have been given to the Public Printer whenever a contractor does not fill an order within the time specified, or the paper is not up to the standard, to reject it and to purchase at once in open market, bringing suit against the contractor and his bondsmen for any additional price paid.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT. Washington, Feb. 12.-The President sent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:
Joseph C. Biglin, of New-York, (at present an examiner in the Apprelisers' Department) to be assistant appraiser in the district of New-York.
Wilbur F. Goodspeed, of Onlo, to be Marshal of the United States for the Northern District of Ohlo.
Charles L. Holstein, of Indiana, Attorney of the United States for the District of Indiana.
Lieutenant James C. Cresap Junior grade) to be a lieutenant. eutenant. Lieutenant A. C. Baker (junior grade) to be a lieu-

Ensign Henry C. Gearing to be a lieutenant, junior

rade.
Commodore Edward Simpson to be a rear admiral.
Captain W. W. Queen to be a commodore.
Commander A. K. Yates to be a captain.
Lieutenant-Commander Edward Hooker to be c Lieutenant William W. Rhoades to be a lieutenant-com-

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE. Washington, Feb. 12.-The Senate, in excutive session to-day, confirmed the following nomina-John M. Langston, Minister-Resident and Consul-Gen-gral to Hayti, to be also Charge d'Affaires to Santo

Domingo. Henry F. Wild to be Consul at Concepcion del St. Oro, Mexico. Merico.

John R. McFie, of Illinois, to be Register of the Land Office at Las Cruces, N. M.

Posimos-ers. -Charles P. Abbott, at Woodbury, N. J.;
Levi C. Albertson, at Atlantic City, N. J.; Charles F. Hopkins, at Bootton, N. J.; Edward S. Tabey, at Boston, Mass.; A. A. Zsager, at Augusta, K.a.; James H. Stewart, Charton, Iowa; William S. Harine, at Crownpoint, Ind.; Charles M. Worthington, at Sterfing, Ill.; H. C. Kimball, at Crystal Falls, Mich.; William P. Richards, at Union City, Tenn.; William McCary, at Natches, Miss.

THE QUESTION OF INTER-STATE COMMERCE. Washington, Feb. 12.-The House Committee on Commerce to-day voted on several propositions de-signed to test the sense of the members upon the general question respecting the advisability of providing by legisation for the regulation of inter-State commerce. It was lation for the regulation of inter-state cought to be remedial decided by a vote of 14 to 1 that there ought to be remedial legislation of some kind, Mr. O'Neil, of Pennsylvania, casting the negative vote. Upon a proposition to deal with the matter by a commission there were 9 affirmative and 6 negative votes. Upon a proposition to extend such legislation to the waterways the vote was 2 to 13.

HONORS TO DE LONG AND HIS MEN. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.-Minister Hunt has transmitted to Secretary Chandler a letter addressed to him by Licutenant Harber at Orenburg, last month,

giving a description of the journey with the remains of the De Leng party from their burial place to Orenburg.
Licutemant Harber speaks of the incidents, delays and difficulties of the journey, but dwells in length upon the beners to the dead shown by the officials and citizens of all the places through which they passed.

RECONSTRUCTING THE NAVY.

A SENATE REPORT RECOMMENDING ADDITIONAL

VESSELS. Washington, Feb. 12 .- Senator Hale reported favorably to-day from the Committee on Naval Affairs, with amendments, his bill to authorize the con struction of additional steel vessels for the Navy. amended the bill provides for the construction of one cruiser of 4,500 tons and of 3,000 tons, one dispatch vessel of 1,500 tons, two heavily armed gunboats of 1,500 tons each, one gunboat of 900 tons and one of 750 tons, to be built on plans and specifications to be furnished by the Admiral of the Navy and under his supervision and directions, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Navy. It also authorizes the President to direct the construction of one steel ram as recommend-ed by the Naval Advisory Board of 1881, one cruising torpedo boat advocated by that Board and the present Advisory Board, and two of the harbor torpedo boats recommended by the first Advisory Board and in the report from the Bureau of

Ordnance in 1883. The committee in its report says that, in addition to the reports of the advisory boards and of the Secretary of the Navy and the recommendation, of the President, which it had before it, it had been deemed advisable to ascertain with all possible fulness the precise views of the Navy Department and of various experts upon the requirements of the proposed vessels, and especially upon the plans acopted by the Advisory Board for the vessels new under construction. According the committee had called for and received oral and written statements from the Secretary of the Navy, the Admiral of the Navy, members of the Advisory Board, the principal chiefs of bureaus and other officers of the Navy. These state ments the committee submits with its report, and the

bureaus and other officers of the Navy. These statements the committee submits with its report, and the report says of the inquiry that it developed some difference of opinion on certain special points connected with new cruissrs. The committee says: "While it may be worthy of consideration wincher it is desirable to follow the plans adopted for the vessels now under construction in all minute details, about which diversity of opinion might reasonably be expected to exist among experts, nothing has appeared to show that the confidence of the Navy Department and of the Advisory Board in the success of those vessels is misplaced. The committee thinks that to the Advisory Board may safely be intrusted the task of designing and constructing the additional vessels recommended.

Referring to a statement showing the rapid deterioration of the vessels composing the present fleet, the committee says: "This deterioration makes it necessary that the work of reconstruction should be carried forward constantly and as rapidly as the demands of proper economy and expenditure will permit, in order that as the old ships are condemned and withdrawn from service new once may be available with which to replace them." The committee anys that no time should be lost in building new ships "to prevent the United States being found at an early date practically without a navy." The old abundoned by the naval powers of the world, and the committee does not think that a single year should pass without a material addition to the Navy of new ships, built after the fashien of the best approved modern may construction.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day recon-

construction.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs to day reconsidered the recommendations recently sent by it to the Committee on Appropriations for a reduction of the number of naval staff officers, which recommendations had been referred back to the Committee on Naval Affairs by the Committee on Appropriations. On motion of Representative Harmer the recommendations were laid aside, thus leaving the responsibility for action or non-action with the Committee on Appropriations.

THE HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

A DEBATE ON THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 .- In the House to-day Mr. Turner, of Georgia, gave notice that he would tomorrow, after the reading of the journal, ask the House to proceed to the consideration of the Mississippi contested election case of Chalmers vs. Manning.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, of Vermont, a resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, in making investigation into the expenditures on account of presecution of persons charged with frauds on the Government, and especially in the Star Route mail service, to inquire into the manner in which such prosecutions are being conducted, and into the conduct, efficiency and good faith of all officials or per sons in the pay of the Government in connection with such prosecutious, and whether guilty parties have been duly prosecuted.

At 3 o'clock the House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Converse, of Ohlo, in the chair) on the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. Calkins, of Indiana, confined his rem the bill to a criticism of such of its provisions as he regarded as unwise calling attention

as he regarded as unwise calling attention first to the provision that hereafter none of the vacancies in the various grades in the line and staff corps of the Navy shall be tilied by promotion until such grades shall be reduced to the number fixed for the several grades of such corps by the Naval act of 1882.

The effect of this would be that naval officers would stand perfectly still, so far as promation was concerned, for a period of from five to seven years. The bill, in his opinion, did not appropriate a sufficient amount for the Bureau of Navigation, and he argued that the appropriation should be increased from \$75,000 to \$100,000. While speaking on this subject, he incidently favorea the consolutation of some of the bureaus of the Navy Department, especially Library of Congress, provides for the erection of a fire-proof building, east of the Capitol and just outside the present Capitol grounds, the building to be in the Italian Renaissance style of architecture. A Commission is appointed to have charge of the construc-tion, composed of the Secretary of the Interior, the archstruction and Repair shall be applied to the repairs of any wooden ship when the estimated cost of the repairs shall exceed 30 per cent of the estimated cost of a new ship of the same size. He criticised the bill for diverting the unexpended balance of the appropriation made last year for the double-turreted monitors, and reappropriating for the Bureau of Steam Engineering; and contended that the "Monadnock," on the Pacific coast, should be put in as forward a condition as the three monitors on the Atlantic coast. The appropriation for completing equipment outlits for the new cruisers was ridiculously small, while the failure of the Committee on Appropriations to make any appropriation for ordinance outlit was a great mistake, and when the new cruisers were finished there would be nothing to put upon them except some smooth-bore popguns. There were millions of deliars' worth of property on the Pacific coast, and the little country of Chill could in three weeks destroy every dollar's worth. Chill had live armored vessels, while the United States had not a vessel about which could stand before one of them for ten minutes. Put the thirty vessels of the United States together in front of one of these Childan vessels, and she would sink every one of them. It was true that the United States was not in the presence of an enemy, but the fact remained that she had pocketed insults not only from Chill, but from almost every country on the face of the globe, because she had so navy by which she could a florce her rights.

Mr. Randall inquired whether the new cruisers were not intended to prey on an enemy's commerce rather than to fight.

Mr. Calkins replied that that was true, but it was a start in the right direction.

The Committee their rose.

Mr. Calkins to the control of the first the first the first direction.

The Committee then rose.

Mr. Lacey, of Michican, introduced a bill for the survey of a water route to connect the waters of Lake Michigan and Detroit River. Referred.

and Detroit River. Referred. The House then, at 4:20, adjourned.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

A DEBATE IN THE SENATE ON A BILL OFFERED BY MR. VOORHEES. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 .- In the Senate to-day,

Mr. Voorhees asked and obtained unanimous consent introduce, out of the regular order, a bill to prohibit officers and employes of the United States Government from contributing money for political purposes In presenting the bill Mr. Voorbees said in had become notorious that notwithstanding the present law on the subject of political assessments clerks and others in Government employ were being compelled under the device of "voluntary contributions" to give away moneys which they needed for the support of their families. This bill, he said, made it a penal off-nce for any person in Government employ to contridute money for political purposes. By thus imposing a penalty, not only on him who receives, but, as well, on nim who gives, this thing could be stopped and it could not be stopped in any other way. Ninety-nine out every hundred clerks would be glad to ned with this provision of law, for it would enable them to say to their assessors that it was a penal offence to pay such money either voluntary or otherwise. Mr. Voorhees disclaimed any partisan intent in introducing the bill. Either political party, he said, would probably wer, do more or less in the direction of these assessments.

Mr. Hawley contended that it would not do to say that man should not contribute anything to a political party of his own free will, and a law making such a declaration and providing a penalty for such an act would be not only utterly useless in a free country, but it would be a blow aimed at the commencet rights of mankind. By the law

does the gentleman state that he knows that any officer of this Government has retained a percentage of the sale ary of employes of this Government for political pur-poses t

of this Government has retained a percentage of the sale ary of employees of this Government for political purposes i"
"Yes, I do," Mr. Beek replied, "and the Finance Committee all know it, and plenty of others know it,"
"Then," continued Mr. Dawes, "the gentleman should have called for the information and laid the facts before the Senate and the public."
"It will be laid before this committee," Mr. Beek replied, "when the bill comes up,"
Mr. Dawes stated that he is not, by his inquiry, disputing the statement of the gentlemon from Kentucky (Mr. Beck), but he merely wanted to know the fact whether that gentleman had specific information of the character indicated which he whould lay before the Senate. If he had, he (Mr. Dawes) hoped that that individual, whoever he may be, would be arraigned before the proper tribunal and impeached of his bill to the Committee on the Judiciary, Mr. Voorhees remarked that whenever, in a court of law, he had a case on which he knew the judge's mind was made up before the trial he always took a change of venue. For that reason, le said, he was unwilling to let the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Hawley) have the bill. (Mr. Hawley is the chairman on the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.)

Mr. Hawley said he had not asked that it should go to his committee. "Then the Senator does not object to its going somewhere

Mr. Hawley said he had not asked that it should go to his committee.

"Then the Senator does not object to its going somewhere else," inquired Mr. Voorhees.

"I don't care," replied Mr. Hawley.

"Well, I do," said Mr. Voorhees. "The enermous sums," he continued, "which were now expended on clections corrupted the ballot-box and debauened public virtue; and the sooner this pouring of money into the hands of party managers was stopped the better it would be for the country."

Mr. Harrison made a vigorous speech in opposition of the bill.

he bill.

The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judictary. SOME SENATE PROCEEDINGS IN BRIEF.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12,-Among the bills inreduced in the Senate to-day were the following: To uspend the coinage of the standard silver dollar (Mr. McPherson); to grant right of way to the Fort Worth at d Denver City Railroad Company through the Indian Territory (Mr. Coke); to authorize the Postmaster-General to hire buildings for post offices of certain grades (Mr. Saw-

offered by Mr. Voorhees, directing the Atlorney-General to report to the Senate the cause of delay on the part of the Department of Justice in advising the Postmaster-General as to the proper construction of the act of March 3, 1883 in relation to the salaries and pay of postmasters the question of the proper construction of such act hav-ing been referred to the Attorney-General by the Postmaster-General in August, 1883, and no answer having yet been made thereto.

Mr. Morgan disliked to make complaint in this way, and suggested a change in the terms of the resolution as as to make inquiry direct to the Postmaster-General as to what difficulty of interpretation he had experienced in regard to the law referred to.

to what difficulty of interpretation he had experienced in regard to the law referred to.

Mr. Ingalis stated that the law of 1883 to which the resolution referred was one intended to carry out the act of 1866, and the parties to whom the money was due had now been waiting clafteen years for the execution of a very simple provision of law. Instead of executing the statute, or endeavoring to make it effective, the Fostmaster-General sends it to the Attorney-General. The business of public officers was to carry out a law if its meaning could be ascertained or the intention of the law-makers could be ascertained, and no man could read this law, or peruse the debates relating to it, and be in any doubt as to what was intended. He he would like to see the inquiry, so amended as to put it on a firmer ground. He did not think the Senate was in a position to call upon the Attorney-General for reasons why he did not respond to a question submitted to him by the Postmaster-General.

Mr. Dawes said that Massachusetts, indeed the whole country, was full of circulars by claim agents sent to postmasters and their heirs, stating that it was necessary to have the services of such agents encreasary to have the services of such agents in order to secure these moneys. He had had so many inquiries about them that he had been obliged to prepare a printed reply to them. The Executive Department of the Government ought to provides for the payment of such claims without necessitating tas employment of these claims agents.

Mr. Morgan and Mr. Maxey called attention to the fact that the law of 1883 specially provides that these claims shall be paid by checks to the order of the claimant, to be sent by mail. Mr. Maxey said that the very point referred to, of making unnecessary the interposition of any claim agents whatever, was the point held in view in the adop-

some to, of making unnecessary the interposition of any agent whitever, was the point held in view in the tion of the clause providing for these checks further debate, the resolution of Mr. Voythee agreed to

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, Feb. 12.-During the present year many prominent Naval officers will be retired from active service. Rear Admiral Pattison was retired from active service. Rear Admiral Pattison was retired on the 8th metant, and he will be followed on the 21st by Rear Admiral Shufeidt. Rear Admiral Hughes comes next, on March 31, Rear Admiral Cooper on July 27, Admiral Baldwin on September 3, Commodors Wells on September 30, and Commodore Pheips on November 2. saldwin on September 3, Commodore Wells on Septe 0, and Commodore Phelps on November 2. The Trenton and Lancaster were at Naples to-day.

ARMY ORDERS.

Washington, Feb. 12 .- The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant James B. Aleshire, 1st Cavalry, has been extended two months, and the leave of absence granted First Lieutenant William O. Cory, 15th Infantry, has been extended three months. Captain Wells Willard, Commissary of Substatence, now on sick leave of absence, has been relieved from further duty in the Department of the Platte, and will report in person to the commanding officer, Fort Monroe, and by letter to the commanding General, Department of the East, for assignment to duty as Depot and Post Commissary of Subsistence at Fort Monroe.

Washington, Feb. 12 .- At a caucus of Democratic members of the House for the purpose of electing caucus officials, held this afternoon, S. S. Cox was chosen chairman and Messrs. Post, Las inridge secretaries. A joint caucus of Senators and Representatives will be held Wednesday afternoon, the 20th inst, to select a Congressional campaign com-

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 12, 1884.
THE ADMISSION OF DAKOTA.—Governor Ordway, of Dakota, addressed the House Committee on Territories to-day in favor of the admission of Dakota as a whole into the Union. Judge Brookings and Mr. Tripp, also of Dakota, favored the division of the Territory.

THE VIRGINIA INVESTIGATION POSTPONED .- It has been decided to postpone the Virginia investigation until Thursday. Subpenas have been issued for twenty-four witnesses to appear in Washington on this date and an officer has gone to Danville to serve them. CHANGING A PATENT OFFICE RULE,-The Commissioner of Patents, regarding the practice of advancing certain applications for patents, has modified itule 62 so as to provide that all cases shall be taken up in regular order.

COMMISSIONERS TO THE NEW-ORLEANS EXPOSITION .-The President has appointed David J. Johnson, of New York, as a commissioner to the New-Orleans Exhibition and Ephraim Chamberlain as an alternate commissioner. I PRODUCTION OF GOLD.—The returns thus far received by the Director of the Mint indicate that during 1883 the INDIAN VISITORS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.-A delegation

of Apache Indians called at the White House to-day and paid their respects to the President. THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH INQUIRY .- The Scuate Com mittee on Post Offices and Post Roads has authorized the chairman to name a sub-committee of three to continue the consideration of the several postal telegraph bills and to conduct the inquiries provided for under the Platt and Van Wyck resolutions.

SMALL BILLS SCARCE.-Treasurer Wyman said to-day that the supply of one-dollar United States notes was en-tirely exhausted. The supply of two-dollar notes is also nearly exhausted and will not last more than a day or two. An appropriation has been asked for to provide for the printing of an additional supply of notes of these de-nominations.

MAJOR WASSON NOT PARDONED.—It is learned at the White House that there is no foundation for the report that the President had pardoned Major Wasson.

THE FREE DELIVERY SYSTEM.—The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to-day reconsidered its action on Representative Skinner's bill to extend the free delivery system on the ground that it was too general, and recommitted the measure to the sub-committee which previously had it in charge.

A NEW TERRITORY PROPOSED

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening James Browne, of Washington Territory, being ask about the proposal to carve out a new Territory in that part of the country, said : "The people of Western Washington want to be asso

clated with Northern Idaho, and the feeling is reciprocal. clated with Northern Idaho, and the feeling is reciprocal. The press of Northern Idaho is a unit in favor of such a union: that of Western Washington almost so. The people of Southern Idaho oppose the scheme on the ground that it would leave them in the control of the Mormos element there, which the Gentiles say outnumbers them. But the people above say that is a National question and should not be allowed to interfere with their prosperity. I think such a Territory will eventually be created. It would not require over a week's presentation of the matter to Congress now to scoure it."

TEANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers who arrived by the

the commonest rights of mankind. By the law as it stands, a Government officer is prohibited from going into any Government office to collect money for political purposes, and it is provided that no man in the service of the Government should be put down or put out by reason of any failure to contribute any money for such purposes. No man had any right to go into a Government office and collect such moneys.

Mr. Voorhee-remarked: "But they do, though."

Mr. Hawley replied that in that case they should be punished for it. Everything that could be done to punish such conduct. But the measure proposed by the gentleman trom Indiana was a most extra ridinary and unjustilable one, and we ought to be ashamed to place such a law upon our statute books against the freedom of action of American citizens.

Mr. Heek did not know whether he ought to refer in the Senate to proceedings of committees, but the Finance Committee was aware of facts which would instruct the Senate to proceedings of committees, but the Finance Committee was aware of facts which would instruct the Senate to proceedings of committees, but the Finance Committee was aware of facts which would instruct the Senate to proceedings of committees, but the Finance Committee was aware of facts which would instruct the Senate to proceedings of committees, but the Finance Committee was aware of facts which would instruct the Senate to proceedings of committees, but the Finance Committee was aware of facts which would instruct the Senate to proceedings of committees, but the free done of this subject. Men had been before Congress seeking confirmation who had retained 10 or 15 per cent of the salaries of Government employes under thom in order to send delegates to political conventions.

Mr. Dawes wished the gentleman from Kontnowly to be more specific.

"I also not care to state names," said Mr. Beck, "but officers of this Government."